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Specification

1. Title of the Invention

A water-pump control unit for engine

2. Claim

(1) A water-pump control unit for engine comprising: a water pump for circulating a cooling water through an engine; a drive unit for controllably driving the water pump in a manner to vary a speed ratio thereof based on the rotation of the engine; an operating condition sensor for detecting an operating condition of the engine; an abnormal condition sensor for detecting abnormality of a thermostat provided at a cooling water passage; and a control circuit operating, during normal operation, to control said drive unit in response to an output

from said operating condition sensor, and operating, during abnormality, to control said drive unit to correct the rotational speed of said water pump in response to outputs from said operating condition sensor and abnormal condition sensor.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a water-pump control unit for engine and more particularly, to a control unit for controllably driving the water pump in a manner to vary a speed ratio thereof based on the rotation of an engine.

Heretofore, it has been the practice that the water pump for circulating a cooling water through the engine is directly driven by the engine at a given speed ratio based on the rotation of the engine. More recently, however, the following water pumps have been proposed for reducing drive loss, improving fuel economy and ensuring an exact control of engine temperature. The water pump may be driven by a dedicated motor or otherwise, be connected to the engine via a variable pulley or clutch so as to be independently driven and controlled at a variable speed ratio based on the rotation of the engine (JP-UM-A-51-138630, JP-UM-A-51-138631).

In a case where the water pump of such an independent drive/control system is controlled based on the operating conditions of the engine, which include an engine temperature, an engine load, an engine speed and the like, a thermostat is

provided at the cooling water passage for controllably opening or closing the cooling water passage according to the cooling water temperature. At an engine cooling time when the cooling water temperature is lower than a set value, the thermostat is closed to allow the circulating cooling water to bypass a radiator, thereby promoting engine warm-up. Accordingly, the water pump is driven with a relatively higher rotational speed characteristic. At completion of the engine warm-up when the cooling water temperature is higher than the set value, on the other hand, the thermostat is opened to circulate the cooling water through the radiator, thereby increasing an engine cooling efficiency. Accordingly, the water pump is driven with a relatively lower rotational speed characteristic.

In a case where the aforesaid thermostat is locked in open state due to a foreign substance caught therein, for instance, the cooling water circulates through the radiator during engine cooling time whereas the water pump is rotated with the relatively higher rotational speed characteristic. This results in overcooling of the engine and hence, the warm-up of the engine is not promoted. In a case where the thermostat is locked in close state, the circulating cooling water bypasses the radiator when the engine warm-up is completed. In addition, the water pump is rotated with the relatively lower rotational speed characteristic. Consequently, the engine cooling efficiency is significantly lowered so that the overheating

of the engine may result.

The invention is accomplished to overcome the abnormality associated with the thermostat locked in open or close state. It is an object of the invention to provide a water-pump control unit for engine for controlling the aforesaid water pump of the independent drive/control system according to the operating conditions of the engine, the control unit adapted to provide a corrective control in the event of the aforesaid abnormality of the thermostat in a manner that the rotational speed of the water pump is decreased from a normal speed to cope with the thermostat locked in open state whereas the rotational speed of the pump is increased to cope with the thermostat locked in close state, thereby ensuring despite the abnormality of the thermostat that the warm-up of the engine is promoted during the engine cooling time or that the cooling efficiency is enhanced when the engine warm-up is completed.

The invention will be specifically described as below by way of a preferred embodiment thereof which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Referring to Fig. 1, a reference numeral 1 represents an engine; a reference numeral 2 represents a water pump for circulating a cooling water through the engine 1; and a reference numeral 3 represents a radiator. The aforesaid engine 1 and the radiator 3 are interconnected by means of a first circulation approach passage 4a and a first circulation return passage 4b,

which constitute a first cooling water passage 4. A bypass 5 is juxtaposed with the first cooling water passage 4, as branched from some midpoint of the first circulation approach passage 4a for bypassing the radiator 3. A thermostat 6 is disposed at a junction between the bypass 5 and the first circulation approach passage 4a. As shown in Fig. 3, the thermostat 6 includes: a valve body 6b for opening or closing a valve seat 6a; a wax 6c fitted on the valve body 6b and sensitive to the temperature of the cooling water to expand; a rod 6f continuous to the wax 6c via an elastic member 6d such as rubber so as to be projected by the expanded wax 6c to come into abutting engagement with a support member 6e; and a spring 6g for biasing the aforesaid valve body 6b in a direction to close the valve. At the engine cooling time when the cooling water temperature is lower than the set value, the biasing force of the spring 6q acts on the valve body 6b to close the valve seat 6a so that the first cooling water passage 4 is closed whereas the bypass 5 is opened. Thus, the cooling water does not circulate but bypasses the radiator 3 for promoting the warm-up of the engine 1. At completion of the warm-up of the engine 1 when the cooling water temperature is higher than the set value, the wax 6c is expanded to project the rod 6f so that the valve body 6b is moved against the biasing force of the spring 6g to open the valve. Thus, the bypass 5 is closed whereas the first cooling water passage 4 is opened to allow the cooling water to be circulated through the radiator 3 for efficiently cooling the engine 1. A reference numeral 7 represents a second cooling water passage for circulating the cooling water for the engine 1 through a heater core 8. A downstream end of the second cooling water passage 7 is connected to some midpoint of the aforesaid bypass 5 so that respective portions of the bypass 5 and of the first circulation return passage 4b also serve as the second cooling water passage 7. A selector valve 9 is interposed in the aforesaid second cooling water passage 7. An arrangement is made such that the selector valve 9 is opened to allow the cooling water to circulate through the heater core 8, which generates a hot air blow by heating an air blow from a blower (not shown).

A reference numeral 10 represents a drive unit which includes a motor 12 for independently controllably driving the aforesaid water pump 2 via a drive belt mechanism 11 in a manner to vary a speed ratio thereof based on the rotation of the engine 1. The motor 12 of the drive unit 10 is connected with a control circuit 13 for controlling the motor 12.

A reference numeral 14 represents an operating condition sensor including a temperature sensor for sensing the temperature of the cooling water for the engine 1 (engine temperature) as one element indicating the operating conditions of the engine. A reference numeral 15 represents an abnormal condition sensor for detecting the abnormality (locked open

state or locked close state) of the aforesaid thermostat 6.

These sensors 14, 15 are connected to the aforesaid control circuit 13, respectively.

As shown in Fig. 3, the aforesaid abnormal condition sensor 15 includes: a movable contact 15a fixed to the valve body 6b of the thermostat 6 for unitary movement with the valve body 6b; and a stationary contact 15b confronting the movable contact 15a. When the thermostat 6 is driven into close position, the contacts 15a, 15b are brought out of contact with each other so that the thermostat outputs an OFF signal. When the thermostat 6 is driven into open position, the movable contact 15a comes into contact with the stationary contact 15b so that the thermostat outputs an ON signal.

As shown in Fig. 2, the aforesaid control unit 13 includes: a temperature detecting circuit 16 for outputting a voltage signal corresponding to a cooling water temperature according to a detection signal (indicative of a value of electric resistance) from the operating condition sensor 14; an output current control circuit 17 for outputting an output current signal for controlling an output current to the motor 12 according to the output signal from the temperature detecting circuit 16; an abnormality judging circuit 18 which receives the output signals from the operating condition sensor 14 and the abnormal condition sensor 15 to determine whether the thermostat 6 is locked in open state (the operating condition

sensor 14 outputs a signal indicative of a cooling water temperature of less than the set value, and the abnormal condition sensor 15 outputs the ON signal) or in close state (the operating condition sensor 14 outputs a signal indicative of a cooling water temperature of at least the set value, and the abnormal condition sensor 15 outputs the OFF signal), and then outputs an abnormality signal in the event of abnormality; a correction circuit 19 which receives the outputs from the above output current control circuit 17 and abnormality judging circuit 18 and then outputs the output current control signal from the output current control circuit 17 as it is during normal operation in which the abnormal signal from the abnormality judging circuit 18 is not applied, but which, during abnormality in which the abnormal signal from the abnormality judging circuit 18 is applied with, corrects the aforesaid output current signal in a manner to decrease the output current to the motor 12 when the thermostat is locked in open state or to increase the output current to the motor 12 when the thermostat is locked in close state; and an amplifier circuit 20 for amplifying an output signal from the correction circuit 19. The control circuit controls a field current supplied from a power source B to an exciting coil 12a of the motor 12 via a transistor Tr according to the output signal from the aforesaid amplifier circuit 20 while supplying power from the power source B to an armature 12b of the motor 12 by turning on a relay MR based on the output

signal from the amplifier circuit 20, thereby controllably driving the motor 12 (drive unit 10) according to the operating condition of the engine 1 (engine cooling water temperature according to the embodiment) during normal operation, or otherwise correctively increasing or decreasing the rotational speed of the water pump 2 during abnormality. A reference character S in Fig. 2 represents a key switch.

Next, the operations of the above embodiment are described. The operating condition sensor 14 detects an engine cooling water temperature (engine temperature) as one parameter indicative of the operating conditions of the engine. In the meantime, the abnormal condition sensor 15 detects the abnormality of the thermostat 6. These detection signals are inputted to the control circuit 13. In the control circuit 13, the detection signal from the operating condition sensor 14 is converted into a voltage signal corresponding to a cooling water temperature by means of the temperature detecting circuit 16. Based on the voltage signal, the output current control circuit 17 outputs an output current signal equivalent to an output current to the motor 12, the output current previously defined based on the engine temperature.

During normal operation, the abnormal condition sensor 15 outputs the OFF signal when the signal from the operating condition sensor 14 indicates the cooling water temperature of less than the set value, or outputs the ON signal when the

signal from the operating condition sensor 14 indicates the cooling water temperature of at least the set value. Therefore, the abnormality judging circuit 18 does not output the abnormal signal. This permits the output current signal from the output current control circuit 17 to pass through the correction circuit 19 as it is. Thereafter, the output current signal is amplified by the amplifier circuit 20 before inputted to the motor 12. Accordingly, the field current to the motor 12 is controlled based on the above output current signal so that the rotational speed of the motor 12 or the rotational speed of the water pump 2 is controlled according to the engine temperature (the operating condition of the engine). Thus, the engine 1 is exactly controlled to optimum temperatures by promoting the engine warm-up during the engine cooling time or by efficiently cooling the engine when the engine warm-up is completed.

During abnormal time when the thermostat 6 is locked in open state or in close state, the signal from the operating condition sensor 14 indicates the cooling water temperature of less than the set value while the abnormal condition sensor 15 outputs the ON signal (locked open state), or otherwise, the signal from the operating condition sensor 14 indicates the cooling water temperature of at least the set value while the abnormal condition sensor 15 outputs the OFF signal (locked close state). Hence, the abnormality judging circuit 18 outputs the abnormality signal. Accordingly, the output

current signal from the output current control circuit 17 is corrected by the correction circuit 19 so that the output current to the motor 12 is decreased when the thermostat is locked in open state or that the output current to the motor 12 is increased when the thermostat is locked in close state. The signal thus corrected is inputted to the motor 12 via the amplifier circuit Thus, the field current supplied to the motor 12 is decreased from a normal level when the thermostat is locked in open state, or increased from the normal level when the thermostat is locked in close state. Accordingly, the rotational speed of the motor 12 or the rotational speed of the water pump 2 is decreased from the normal level when the thermostat is locked in open state or increased from the normal level when the thermostat is locked in open state. At the engine cooling time, therefore, the engine is prevented from being overcooled due to the thermostat 6 locked in open state, so that the engine warm-up is promoted. On the other hand, the cooling efficiency at completion of the engine warm-up is prevented from being lowered due to the thermostat 6 locked in close state. Thus is ensured good engine cooling performance.

The foregoing embodiment is arranged such that the operating condition sensor 14 for detecting the operating condition of the engine 1 employs a temperature sensor for sensing the engine temperature (the cooling water temperature) whereas the water pump 2 is controllably driven based on the

output (the engine temperature) from the temperature sensor. As a matter of course, an alternative arrangement may be made. That is, the operating condition sensor may employ a load sensor for sensing an engine load, a rotational speed sensor for sensing an engine speed, or the like. On the other hand, the water pump 2 may be controllably driven based on any one of the outputs from these sensors, or any one of operating conditions including the engine load, engine speed and the like.

According to the invention, as described above, the control unit for controllably driving the water pump of the independent drive/control system according to the operating conditions of the engine is adapted to provide the corrective control in the event of abnormality of the thermostat for the cooling water passage, the corrective control performed by comparing the rotational speed of the water pump with the normal level and by decreasing the rotational speed thereof during the locked open state of the thermostat or increasing the rotational speed thereof during the locked close state of the thermostat. Even when the thermostat is in abnormality, therefore, the invention ensures the promoted warm-up at the engine cooling time and the good cooling performance when the engine warm-up is completed.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

The following drawings illustrate the embodiment of the

invention. Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a circulation system of an engine cooling water; Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a control circuit; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view showing a thermostat and an abnormal condition sensor.

1: ENGINE, 2: WATER PUMP, 3: RADIATOR, 4: FIRST COOLING PASSAGE, 5: BYPASS, 6: THERMOSTAT, 10: DRIVE UNIT, 12: MOTOR, 13: CONTROL CIRCUIT, 14: OPERATING CONDITION SENSOR, 15: ABNORMAL CONDITION SENSOR, 16: TEMPERATURE DETECTING CIRCUIT, 17: OUTPUT CURRENT CONTROL CIRCUIT, 18: ABNORMALITY JUDGING CIRCUIT, 19: CORRECTION CIRCUIT.

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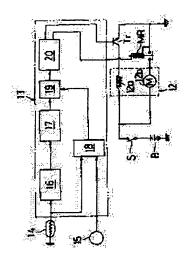
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(54) WATER PUMP CONTROL SYSTEM FOR ENGINE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To promote a warming for machine and to assure the good cooling performance by correction controlling the rotation of the water pump to the predetermined direction compared with the conventional time when the thermostat in the cooling water path is abnormal.

CONSTITUTION: One of the operating states of an engine or the engine cooling water temperature is detected by an operating state sensor 14 while the abnormality of the thermostat is detected by the abnormal state sensor 15 then said signals are inputted to the control circuit 13. When the thermostat in the cooling water path is abnormal, the control circuit 13 will correct the output current signal from the output current control circuit 17 by means of a correction circuit 19 to decrease the rotation of the motor 12 or the rotation of the water pump when it is opened while to increase when it is closed.



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タエンジンのウオータポンプ制御装置

砂特

其 昭56—106115

②出

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②発明

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1. 発明の名称

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エンジンのウオータポンプ制御装置

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) 冷却水をエンジン内部に循環させるためのウオータポンプと、該ウオータポンプをエンジン回転化対して速度比が可変に駆動制御する運転状態を検出する運転状態を検出する異常状態を大力を受けられたサーと、過常時は一般では、大力を受けると、過常を検出する一方、異常時上記運転状態を対象を特別であるようなの回転数を補正するようなととを映るとするエンジンのウォータポンプにを表している。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、エンジンのウォータポンプ制御装置 に関し、特にウォータポンプをエンジンの回転に 対して速度比が可変に駆動制御するようにしたも のに関する。

従来、エンジン内部に冷却水を循環させるためのウオータポンプは、直接エンジンによってエンジン回転に対し一足の速度比でもつて駆動するととが行われていたが、最近、駆動損失の低減化かよび燃費の改善を図るとともにエンジンの温度制のモータによって、あるいはエンジンと可変プーリ又はクラッチを介して速結することによって、エンジンの回転に対して速度比が可変に、つまり独立的に駆動制御するようにしたもの(実開昭51-138631号公報を照)が提案されている。

ところで、このような独立駆動制御方式のウオータポンプを、エンジン温度、エンジン負荷、エンジン回転教等のエンジンの運転状態に応じて制御する場合において、冷却水通路に冷却水温に応じて該冷却水通路を開閉制御するサーモスタットを設け、冷却水風が設定値より低いエンジン冷機

時にはサーモスタットを開作動して冷却水をラジェータをパイパスして循環させ、エンジンの曖様の促進を図るとともに、その分、ウオータポンプを比較的高い回転数等性でもつて回転駆動する一方、冷却水温が設定値より高いエンジン緩緩完了時にはサーモスタットを開作動して冷却水をラジェータに循環させ、エンジンの冷却効率を高めるとともに、その分、ウオータポンプを比較的低い回転数等性でもつて回転駆動するようにしている。

しかるに、上記サーモスタットが、異物を増むなどの原因で開きつ放しになると、エンジンの冷機時、冷却水がラジェータに循環するとともにウォータポンプが比較的高い回転数等性で回転するととにより、エンジンが過冷却され、エンジンの接便と進が図れないという問題がある。また、サーモスタットが開じつ放しになると、エンジンの冷却で振っています。とともにウォータボンブが比較的低い合理を数等性で回転することにより、エンジンの冷却物率が著しく低下し、エンジンのオーバヒートを

環復路40によつて接続されて第1冷却水通路4 が形成されているとともに、該第1冷却水通路4 化は上記第3循環在路40の途中から分岐してラ ジエータるをパイパスするパイパス通路をが並設 され、数パイパス通路5の第1板環在路4をとの 分岐部にはサーモスタットもが配設されている。 **紋サーモスタット6は、第3図に示すように、弁** 座もなを開閉する弁体もりど、放弁体もり内に嵌 萎され冷却水の温度を感知して影張するワックス ること、はワックスるのにゴム等の弾性材もなを 介して連設されワックスもこの影張により突出し て支持部材も●に当接係合するロッドもなど、上 配弁体もDを開弁方向に付勢するスプリングもB とを備えてなり、冷却水温が設定値より低いエン ジン冷機時には、スプリングも8の付勢力によつ て弁体6Dが弁座64を閉じるととにより、第1 冷却水通路4が閉じられパイパス通路5が開かれ て、冷却水をラジェータるに循環させずにパイパ スしてエンジン1の要機を促進する一方、 哈却水 温が設定値より高いエンジン袋機完了時には、ワ

招くという問題がある。

本発明は新かるサーモスタットの開きつ放しあるいは間じつ放しの異常時に鑑みてなされたもので、上記のような独立駆動制御方式のウォータポンプをエンジンの遅転状態に応じて制御する場合、上記サーモスタットの異常時にはウォータポンプの回転数を通常時に較べて、開きつ放しの場合にあっては減少させ、閉じつ放しの場合にあつては対するよう補正制御するようにするととにより、サーモスタットの異常時にあつてもエンジントを提供でおける良好な冷却効率を確保し得るようにしたエンジンのウォータポンプ制御装置を提供せんとするものである。

以下、本発明を図面に示す実施例に基づいて詳細に説明する。

第1図にかいて、「作はエンジン、2はエンジン 1内部に冷却水を循環させるためのウォータボン ブ、3はラジェータであつて、上記エンジン1と ラジエータ3とは第1循環往路4sかよび第1循

ックスものが膨張してロッドもよが突出し弁体も b がスプリング 6gの付勢力に抗して開作動する ととにより、パイパス通路5が閉じられ第1冷却 水通路4が開かれて、冷却水をラジエーメるに循 **璟させてエンジン1の冷却を効率良く行うように** 構成されている。また、7はエンジン1の冷却水 をヒータコア8に循環させる第2合却水通路であ つて、財第2冷却水通路7の下流端は上記パイパ ス通路5の途中に接続されて数パイパス通路5か よび第1種類復路40の一部を第3冷却水道路7 の一部として乗用している。上記第2冷却水汲路 7の途中には切換ペルプタが介設されており、放 切換パルプタの開作動により冷却水をヒーチコア 8に循環せしめて放ヒータコア8によりプロア(図示せず)からの風を観風に生成するように構成 されている。

そして、10は上記ウオータポンプ2をベルト 伝動機構11を介して、エンジン1の回転に対し て速度比が可変になるように独立的に駆動制御す るモータ12よりなる駆動装置であつて、数駆動 装置10のモーダ12には該モーダ12を制御ナ る制御回路13が接続されている。

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また、14はエンジンの運転状態の一要素としてのエンジン1の冷却水の温度(エンダン温度)を検出する温度センサよりたる運転状態センサ、15は上記サーモスタットもの器をつ放し又は閉じつ放しの異常を検出する異常状態センサであつて、該各センサ14,15はそれぞれ上記制御回路13に接続されている。

上記異常状態センサ15は、第3図に示すよりに、サーモスタット6の弁体6 Pに固定されて該 弁体6 Pと共に可動する可動接点15 aと、該可 動接点15 aに対向する固定接点15 Dとを有し でなり、サーモスタット6の開作動時には両接点 15 a, 15 Dが離隔して接触しないことにより OFF信号を出力し、サーモスタット6の開作動 時には可動接点15 aが固定接点15 Dに接触し て03億号を出力するものである。

さらに、上記録製図路13は、第2図に示すように、連転状態センサ14の検出信号(抵抗値信

次に、上記実施例の作動について説明すれば、 選転状態センサ14によつてエンジンの選転状態 の一つであるエンジン冷却水温(エンジン温度) が検出され、また異常状態センサ15によつてサ ーモスタット6の異常が検出され、それぞれの検 号)に応じて冷却水の温度に対応する電圧信号を 出力する温度検出回路16と、鉄温度検出回路1 るからの出力信号に応じてモータ12への出力電 流を制御する出力電流信号を出力する出力電流部 御回路17と、運転状態センサ14かよび異常状 額センサ15からの出力信号を受けて、サーモス メット6が朔をつ放し(温転状態センサ14から の冷却水温の信号が設定値以下でかつ異常状態セ ンサ15から0m信号を出力するとき)又は閉じ つ放し (運転状態センサ14からの冷却水温の信 号が設定権以上でかつ異常状態センサ15から○ B R信号を出力するとき) の異常であるか否かを 判別し、異常時に異常信号を出力する異常判別回 路18と、上配出力電流制御回路17かよび具常 判別回路18からの出力を受け、異常判別回路1 8から異常信号が入力されない通常時には出力電 流制御回路17の出力電流信号をそのまま出力す る一方、異常利別図路18から異常信号が入力さ れる異常時には上記出力電流信号を、顕きつ放し 時にあつてはモータ12への出力電流を減少する

出信号は勧御回路13に入力される。そして、制御回路13において、上記運転状態センサ14からの検出信号は温度検出回路16により冷却水温に対応した電圧信号に変換されたのち、出力電流 制御回路17によりエンジン温度に基づいて予め 設定されたモータ12への出力電流に相当する出 力電流信号が出力される。

その場合、通常時には、運転状態センサ14からの冷却水温の信号が設定値以下のときは異常状態センサ15からは 0 mm を 信号が出力され、また 選転状態センサ14からの冷却水型の信号が出力では、 大変 1 mm を 1 mm を 2 mm

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ジンの運転状態)に応じて制御されるととになる。 よつて、エンジン1は、エンジン冷機時にはエン ジンの競機の促進が図られ、エンジン競機完了時 には効率良く冷却されて、遠正な温度に精変良く 温度制御される。

よいのは勿論である。

以上説明したように、本発明によれば、独立駆動制御方式のウオータボンブをエンジンの遠転状態に応じて駆動制御するようにしたものにかいて、冷却水通路のサーモスタットの異常時、上配ウオータボンブの回転数を通常時に較べて、開きつ放し時には減少し、閉じつ放し時には増大するよう様正制御するものであるので、サーモスタットの異常時にかいてもエンジン冷機時の緩慢の促進化並びにエンジン接機完了時の食好を冷却性能を確保することができるものである。

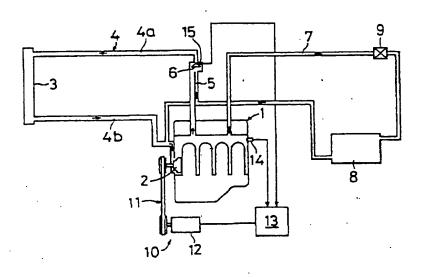
4. 図面の簡単な説明

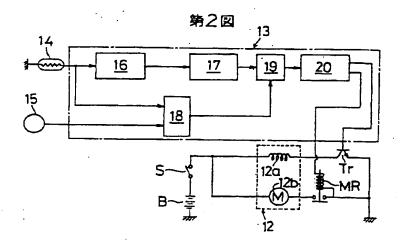
図面は本発明の実施整様を例示するもので、第 1 図はエンジン冷却水の循環系統を示す図、第2 図は制御回路のブロック図、第3 図はサーモスタットおよび異常状態センサの拡大断面図である。 1・エンジン、2・ウオータボンブ、3・ラジェータ、4・第1 冷却水通路、5・バイバス通路、6・サーモスタット、10・駆動装置、12・モータ、13・制御回路、14・運転状態センサ、 少し、閉じつ放し時には増大し、それに伴つてモータ12の回転数、すなわちウオータボンブ2の回転数は通常時に較べて開きつ放し時には減少し、閉じつ放し時に増大することになる。よつて、サーモスタット6の開きつ放しによるエンジン冷機時の過冷却が抑制されて、エンジンの環境促進を図ることができるとともに、サーモスタット6の閉じつ放しによるエンジン環機完了時の冷却効率の低下が抑制されて、良好なエンジン冷却性能を確保することができる。

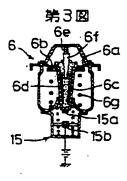
尚、上記実施例では、エンジン1の運転状態を 検出する運転状態センサ14として、エンジン選 度(冷却水温)を検出する温度センサを用い、該 温度センサの出力(エンジン温度)に応じてウォ ータポンプ2を駆動部御するようにしたが、その 他、エンジンの負荷を検出する負荷センサやエンジンの回転数を検出する回転数センサ等を用いて もよく、これらのセンサの出力、すなわちエンジン負荷やエンジン回転数等の各種運転状態に応じ てウオータポンプ2を駆動部御するようにしても

15·兵常状態センサ、16·温度検出回路、17·出力電流制御回路、18·兵常判別回路、19·補正回路。

第1図







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